

City of Milwaukee Health Department Laboratory

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Bevan K. Baker, Commissioner of Health www.milwaukee.gov/health

SUMMARY OF CONFIRMED INFECTIONS

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Syphilis

| Test | Total | Test | Total |
|---------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| RPR Reactive | 5 | Darkfield Reactive | 0 |
| VDRL Reactive | 29 | TP-PA Reactive | 17 |

New Cases of Syphilis

| G4 | Number of Cases | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------|--|--|
| Stage | Jan 2017 | Jan 2016 | | |
| Primary syphilis | 0 | 0 | | |
| Secondary syphilis | 0 | 0 | | |
| Early latent | 0 | 2 | | |
| Late latent | 0 | 1 | | |
| Total | 0 | 3 | | |

Source: Wisconsin Division of Health

Gonorrhea Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing

| Number | Non-Susceptible (NS) / Decreased Susceptible (DS) / Resistant (R) Antibiotics | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------------|--|
| Tested | Ciprofloxacin | Cefixime | Ceftriaxone | Azithromycin | |
| 34 | 6 (R) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

Reference Cultures

| Age | Sex | Source | Identification |
|-----|-----|---------|-----------------------|
| 40 | F | Genital | Neisseria gonorrhoeae |
| 38 | F | Stool | Shigella sonnei |

DNA Sequencing: The MHD laboratory uses 16S rRNA and the D2 region of the 26S rRNA genes for DNA sequence-based microbial identification of selective reference bacteria and fungal isolates.

| Age | Sex | Source | Target gene | Final Identification |
|-----|-----|--------|-------------|----------------------|
| 31 | M | Stool | 16 S rRNA | Campylobacter jejuni |

Molecular Amplification

| Agent | Method | Tested | Positives | Percent (%) |
|----------------------|------------------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| Norovirus | Real time RT-PCR | 21 | 5 | 24 |
| Mumps virus | Real time RT-PCR | 4 | 1 | 25 |
| Bordetella pertussis | Real time PCR | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Influenza virus | Real time RT-PCR | 18 | 10 | 56 |
| Herpes simplex virus | Real time PCR | 34 | 7 | 21 |

Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) and Neisseria gonorrhea (GC) Nucleic Acid Amplification

| | | CT | | GC | |
|--------------|------------------|----|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Source | Tested Positives | | Percent (%) | Positives | Percent (%) |
| Urine | 574 | 69 | 12 | 45 | 8 |
| Throat or NP | 412 | 13 | 3 | 25 | 6 |
| Rectal | 139 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 7 |

Virus/Chlamydia trachomatis Isolation from Clinical Specimens

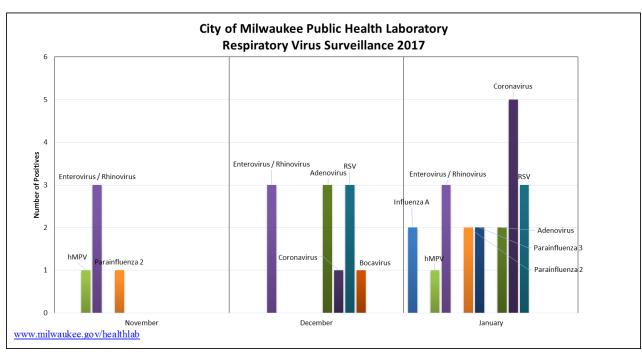
| | Virus Isolated in Culture | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|---|--------|----------------------------|---|--|
| Agent | Throat Genital | | Lesion | Lesion Virus swab - Other* | | |
| Adenovirus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | |
| RSV | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | |
| Influenza A | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | |

^{*} Includes lung, NP/Throat combined, Cytomegalovirus(CMV) shell vials, and unspecified sources Specimens tested for virus: n = 11 (January 2017); Specimen tested for *Chlamydia* detection in culture: n = 3 (January 2017); Specimen tested for CMV n = 9 (January 2017)

Respiratory Virus Surveillance:

| Respiratory Virus Panel Test Results | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--|--|--|
| Virus | Positives | Percent (%) | | | |
| Human Adenovirus | 2 | 9 | | | |
| Enterovirus/Rhinovirus | 3 | 14 | | | |
| Respiratory Syncytial Virus | 3 | 14 | | | |
| Human metapneumovirus | 1 | 5 | | | |
| Human Coronavirus | 5 | 24 | | | |
| Human parainfluenza 2 | 2 | 9 | | | |
| Human parainfluenza 3 | 2 | 9 | | | |

Specimens tested: n = 21 (January 2017 – Not including Influenza PCR data)



Note: The MHDL provides comprehensive detection of multiple respiratory viruses and their subtypes: Influenza A, Influenza B, Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV), Human Metapneumovirus (hMPV), Enterovirus/Rhinovirus (ENT/HRV), Adenovirus, Parainfluenza (HPIV 1-4), Coronavirus and Boca viruses.

The RPP assay also detects three bacterial targets of respiratory interest: *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, *Mycoplamsa pneumoniae*, and *Legionella pheumophila*